

## PROPOSED CURES WORSE THAN ILLS

Taft Unalterably Opposed to "Nostrums of Reform."

## NATION FACES GRAVE PROBLEM

Long, Hard Fight Is Ahead, but Question of Concentrated Wealth Cannot Be Solved by "Demagogues" and "Theoretical Extremists"—Again Pleads for Treaties.

Rochester, N. Y., August 23.—On the eve of his forty-day swing around the globe on which Republican leaders expect him to denounce the issues of the campaign of 1912, President Taft tonight announced himself unalterably opposed to nostrums of reform, which he declared "demagogues" and "theoretical extremists" have advanced for the solution of the problem of concentrated wealth in this country.

The President spoke to the veterans of the G. A. R. and in the struggle which they went through fifty years ago and the one which he said new generations must win, he found a striking analogy, although the struggle of to-day, he declared, will be bloodless. In the end, the President said, the peace-loving, straight-thinking people of the country will be victorious, but the fight itself may be the longer because it will be fought out to the end without bloodshed and the roar of the battlefield.

**Cure Worse Than Disease.**  
"Higher aims for the betterment of society, these new evils growing out of the concentration of wealth, and these combinations which, properly controlled, are a great good in the reduction of the cost of production," said the President, "have invited from the active-minded of to-day suggestions of remedies that are so extreme that the medicine to many of us seems worse than the disease."

"Those who are charged with the responsibility and sobered with the difficulties, find ourselves in the middle of the road resisting the tendency to socialism on the one hand and the inertia of reactionary contentment with present evils and ambition for greater concentration of financial power on the other, but we are gradually solving the problem."

The present does not bring difficulties so great as you had to meet and overcome in 61. It is not a longer fight, because it will not involve violence or the shedding of blood but it must and will be solved peacefully and by the earnest effort of the level-headed, the practical and the courageous among us, and by reducing the influence of the demagogues and the theoretical extremists on the one hand and the reactionary influence of combinations of wealth on politics and progress on the other. Its resolution will be consistent with the preservation of our ancient institutions of personal liberty and private property under the Constitution. The message that you hear, with your experience and your success in the work of us struggling now with the problem is that, however dark at times the situation seems, so long as we retain in this country a God-fearing, sober, intelligent people, we can count in the long run upon their working out safely and sanely the problems which before them no matter how many mistakes in the form of nostrums they may have been led into by the speciousness of half-baked theories of progress, no matter how often they may have been defeated in their purpose by the temporary success of undue and corrupt influence of concentrated wealth."

From the moment he reached Rochester at 9 o'clock this morning until 9 o'clock to-night, when he left for Beverly, the President was surrounded by veterans. He stood on a reviewing stand for more than two hours in the morning, while thousands of old soldiers gathered to greet him. Major-General Frederick D. Grant, Major-General and Commander-in-Chief Gilman, of the Grand Army of the Republic, stood with the President.

**Pleads for Treaties.**  
The President also discussed the general arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France, and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee sought to amend, and which part of that committee labeled "breeders of war."

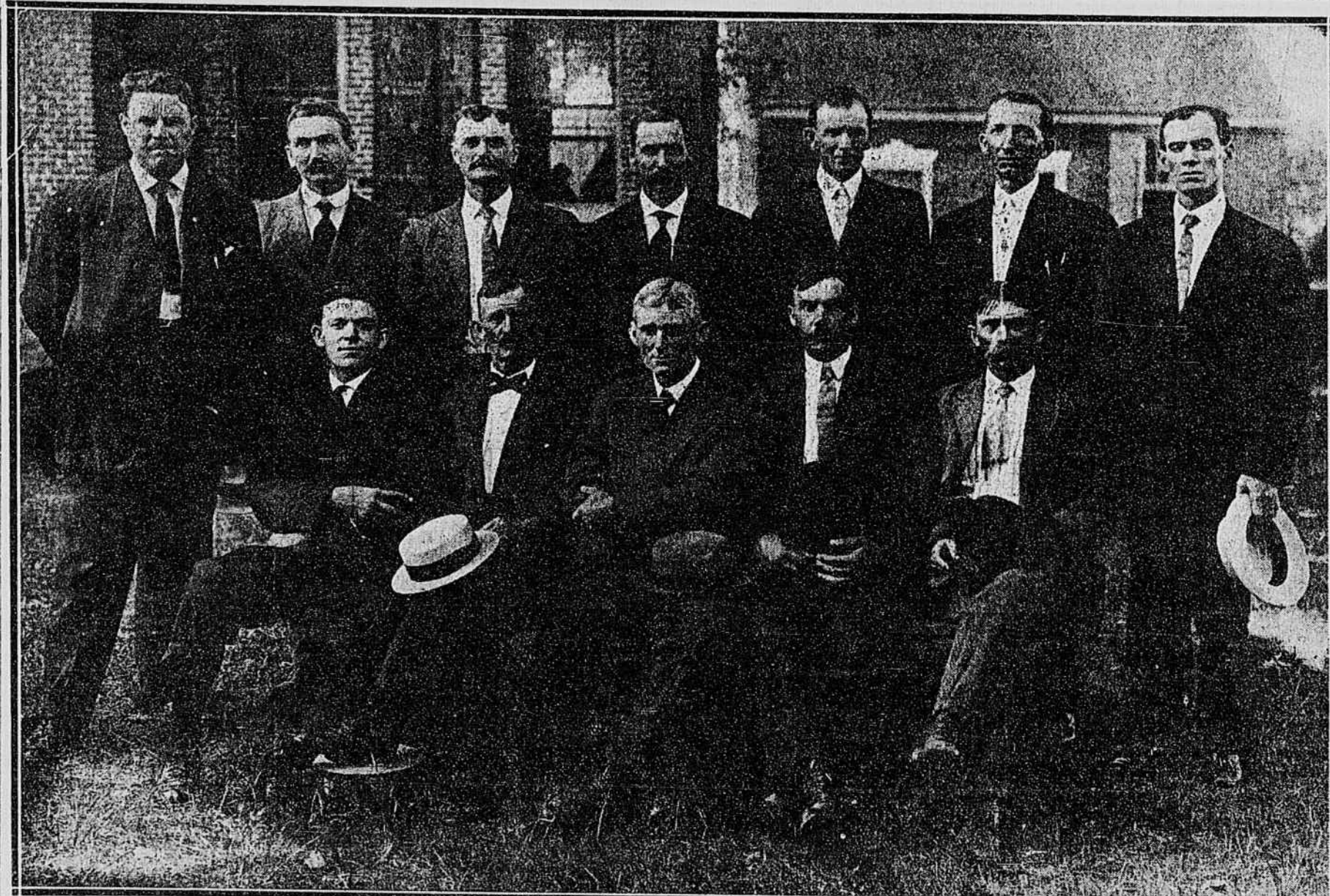
President Taft made an earnest plea for the ratification of the treaties by the Senate in the same shape as they were signed.

The President, in referring to objections that have been made against the treaties, brought up a question of interest to the South when he said: "With reference to the right to involve the United States in a controversy over the obligation of certain Southern States to pay bonds issued during reconstruction, which have been repudiated, it is sufficient to say that such a question would not come within the treaty, for the treaty only affects cases hereafter arising, and the cases of the Southern bonds all arose years ago."

## IN SORROW, NOT IN ANGER

**Patrons of Husbandry Revoke Those Sentences.**  
Hartford, Conn., August 23.—Washington Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, in this State, on Monday evening passed resolutions "in sorrow and not in anger," revoking those which were assumed to represent the order in this State in their attitude towards President Taft in connection with his coming to the Connecticut Fair at Chester Oak Park, when they decided to have no Grange day at the fair. The resolutions declare the actions of the officials of the Connecticut State Grange to be "acts of gross and unwarranted discourtesy to the Chief Executive of our Nation, whom we respect as a man and honor as our President, regardless of our party affiliations or our views in regard to the reciprocity agreement."

## TWELVE MEN WHO MUST DECIDE WHETHER BEATTIE SHALL BE VINDICATED OR SENT TO CHAIR OF DEATH



Reading from left to right—Top row: M. E. Blankenship, E. L. Wilson, W. J. Burgess, W. P. Rooks, Irving M. Bass, Jr., A. L. Fetterolf, N. W. Farley. Bottom row: Melville E. Purdy, Horace C. Robertson, Thomas A. Hancock, V. W. Fugus, Lewis Robertson.

## INSURANCE FRAUDS ARE CALLED SHOCKING

Commissioners Demand Laws for Adequate Protection of Policyholders

POOR PEOPLE ROBBED

Their Claims Cut and Shaved Down Without Conscience or Right.

Milwaukee, Wis., August 23.—Important legislation for the control of insurance companies doing industrial, health and accident business is proposed in the report of the special committee of the insurance commissioners of the United States, which was made public at the session of the convention here to-day. The basis for the legislation proposed is given in the report of the examination of fourteen companies, in which nearly 2,000 settlements effected by these companies are examined.

In discussing the settlement of these claims the report says: "Of the specific claims examined, where the amount involved is usually considerable, the percentage of scalped or rejected claims is high—very much too high to be explained by error of judgment or carelessness. Indeed, the committee feels warranted in concluding that when dealing with companies doing an industrial, health or accident business the policyholder—particularly those who, through ignorance or poverty, are unable to protect themselves, and therefore are peculiarly the wards of government—is represented in this convention—as too frequently been the victim of unconscionable practices in the claims departments of the companies criticized in this report."

**Promises Not Enough.**  
"Promises of reformation made at the hearings are therefore not enough. This convention should take action which will guarantee the just treatment of policyholders in the future."

The list of companies whose examination was the occasion for the report follows:  
Standard Accident Insurance Company, Detroit, Mich.  
United States Health and Accident Insurance Company, Saginaw, Mich.  
Massachusetts Accident Company, Boston, Mass.  
Great Eastern Casualty Company, New York.  
Federal Casualty Company, Detroit, Mich.  
Equitable Accident Company, Boston, Mass.  
Continental Casualty Company, Hammond, Ind.  
North American Accident Insurance Company, Chicago.  
National Casualty Company, Detroit, Mich.  
Fidelity Accident Company, Saginaw, Mich.  
General Accident, F. & L. Assurance Corporation.  
American Assurance Company, Philadelphia.

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## HEAVY ARTILLERY TRAINED ON TAFT

Hearst's Attack Is Opening Gun of Vicious Political Campaign.

Washington, August 23.—The heavy artillery of William R. Hearst having opened up on President Taft marks the opening of the most vicious political fight in the history of the country, according to political opinion.

At the same time the booming of the Hearst guns is declared to indicate that Mr. Hearst is to take a most active part in the coming campaign, possibly as a candidate for President himself.

Ranking President Taft as having gone over to "the interests" by his tariff vetoes, the New York editor intimates that if the Democrats nominate the same kind of man as their candidate for President, there will be a third party candidate, representing progressive politics of both parties.

Summing up his onslaught on Mr. Taft, with whom he has heretofore been most friendly, Mr. Hearst says: "If the trusts, through corruption and coercion, shall control the Democratic convention, as they will the Republican convention; if they shall nominate a trust-controlled Democratic Progressive League unit with the Republican Progressive League and place a genuine progressive of whatever party in the field, fearlessly to make the fight for the citizens and to oppose the bipartisan representatives of the trusts."

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## Beattie Trial Jury

1. N. W. Farley, foreman, aged thirty-seven; stone quarryman; married.
2. E. L. Wilson, aged thirty-eight, carpenter; single.
3. A. L. Fetterolf, aged thirty-four, contractor and builder; married.
4. Irving M. Bass, Jr., aged thirty, farmer; single.
5. V. W. Fugus, aged twenty-seven, farmer; single.
6. W. J. Burgess, aged fifty-two, farmer; single.
7. Melville E. Purdy, aged twenty-seven, farmer; single.
8. Horace C. Robertson, aged forty-four, farmer; married.
9. Thomas A. Hancock, aged forty-four, farmer; married.
10. Lewis Robertson, aged forty-four, farmer; married.
11. W. P. Rooks, aged forty-eight, farmer; married.
12. M. E. Blankenship, aged thirty-eight, superintendent of silk mill; married.

## BATTLE ON TARIFF AT NEXT SESSION

Both Brands of Republicans, as Well as Democrats, Will Present Revision Programs.

Washington, August 23.—The Democrats, the Progressive Republicans and the Regular Republicans will have their own programs for tariff revision legislation when Congress reconvenes in December. This much was made clear to-day. All three elements in the Senate will be engaged in a great battle on the general subject of revision, the most important feature of the contemplated work of the regular session. Much of the trend of the fight will depend upon the report of the tariff board and the recommendations of the President in connection with that report.

The regular Republicans do not anticipate much actual tariff revision at the coming session by reason of the wide divergence of opinion in the Senate. They contend that failure is likely to follow any attempt to bring together either the Regular and Progressive Republicans or the latter and the Democrats. Neither the Democrats nor the Progressive Republicans, whose alliance swept revision legislation through the Senate until the combination was broken on the cotton bill, are willing to predict the renewal of that alliance in December.

Senator Martin, of Virginia, Democratic leader of the Senate, declared to-day, however, that if the President's recommendations should be for large reductions and many of the regular Republicans failed to support the recommendation, the situation would tend to line up the Democrats and Republican Insurgents. The Regular Republicans have expressed the fear that the Tariff Board's recommendations may be too radical for

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## ONLY TWO "BIRD HOPS" OF FLIGHT REMAIN

## MYSTERY OF CRIME IS IMPENETRABLE

Police Completely Baffled by Disappearance of Famous Painting.

Paris, August 23.—The mystery of the disappearance from the Louvre of Leonardo Da Vinci's greatest painting, "Mona Lisa," popularly called by the French "La Joconde," appears more impenetrable than ever to-night. The only thing definitely established by to-day's investigations is that the picture disappeared between the hours of 7 and 8:30 o'clock Monday morning. Whether it is still in the Louvre or has been taken away it is impossible at present to determine.

Not the faintest clue has been discovered, in spite of the united efforts of sixty of the smartest detectives in Paris and all the museum staff. Whether the picture was abstracted by one or several persons also remains in doubt, and M. Lepine, the prefect of police, admits that he is completely baffled. It is one of the hardest cases in the annals of criminal investigation, and the search is being continued with unremitting zeal. To facilitate this, the museum will be closed for three days. No one will be admitted on any pretext whatever, except the police and officials.

A council was held in the Louvre this afternoon, those in attendance including M. Siegel, minister of public instruction; M. Dujardin-Beaumetz, under secretary of public instruction and fine arts; M. Lepine, M. Homolle, director of the Louvre; Examining Magistrate Drioux, who is charged with the judicial investigation, and the different chiefs of the museum.

Various theories were advanced, weighed and finally rejected for lack of evidence. The consensus of opinion, however, was that the picture has not left the building, but is hidden in one of the innumerable recesses. All the gate keepers are positive that no such package as the picture would make was taken out of the museum.

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## Then Aviator Atwood Will Alight in Sheephead Bay.

HE HAS FLOWN 1,131 MILES

Summary of Atwood's St. Louis-New York Flight:  
Distance to fly to New York, 134 miles.  
Distance already flown from St. Louis, 1,131 miles.  
Total time in the air 25 hours and 8 minutes.  
Days flying, 10.  
Portions of States passed over: Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York.

He will beat the world's long distance record of 1,164 miles, which he set on his flight from New York to Philadelphia, when he flew 1,164 miles in 24 hours and 55 minutes. Thursday afternoon, when he will be 1,265 miles from his starting point.

Castleton, N. Y., August 23.—On the last lap of his flight from St. Louis to New York, Harry N. Atwood, the aviator, to-night has his airplane hitched to an apple tree on top of a hill here, overlooking the Hudson River at Albany, eight miles to the north. Tomorrow, Atwood expects, in what he calls two "bird hops," to complete his journey to New York, landing in Sheephead Bay with a possible preliminary circle over Governor's Island.

On landing, the Boston aviator will have accomplished the longest flight through the air ever made by man in a heavier-than-air machine. He will hold the world's record for a cross-country flight and he believes he has set a pace in the development of long distance attempts and a gradual elimination of fatal contests at aviation meets.

Atwood hopes to sail over the 131 miles between here and New York before midnight tomorrow.

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## JURY COMPLETE, TRIAL PROPER BEGINS TO-DAY

Dramatic Moment as Beattie Strikes Four Names From List.

## PRISONER HELD IN CHESTERFIELD

Spends Night in Lonely County Jail, and Looks Languidly After Crowds Hurrying Back to Richmond—Prosecution Very Confident and Eager to Open Testimony.

BY JOSEPH F. GEISINGER.

With its jury box filled, its prisoner lying close at hand in a county jail cell, and all the stage set at last for the coming scenes, the court of Chesterfield stands to-day ready to hear the charge of the Commonwealth against Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., alleged murderer of his wife.

Two stifling hours in the hot and crowded little courtroom yesterday brought the legal machinery to completion, and before sunset had come again, the mysterious, calm young man within the bar had made his first throw in the game of life and death. It was the one dramatic moment of a dull and wearisome day. Unsmiling now, with set face and vigilant eye, Henry Beattie scanned the sixteen men before him, watchful of every move, following every glance, tracing every lineament to the hidden mind behind it. Then he drew a pencil from a case on the table, and in an instant later four names stepped from the jury box. With them went such threat of death as was in the power of the prisoner to see and remove; with those left behind lay all the future of his life, whatever it may be. Again his eye traveled the immobile line, searching for hope, not fear. What he found in the masklike faces that stared blankly back at him no man save himself can say. At last he smiled again, and leaned toward his aged father, who sat by his side.

**Whistling on Way to Cell.**  
Through the courthouse door a half-hour afterward, Beattie, closely guarded, walked, whistling, a few bars of a tune, quickly checked. With his father and brother at either hand, he strode slowly and unexcitedly across the green to the tiny jail, and a moment later he reached the prison. Just as he reached the prison an ambitious photographer ran up to him, hiding behind a barrier of uplifted arms and hats, he slipped through the portals, and the world will not see to-day a Beattie passing to his cell. There, in the dead stillness of a country night, he spent the solitary hours from twilight until dawn, alone with such thoughts as may come to him on such an eve. Against his wish he gave up his old Henrico quarters, and as the throng vanished, leaving the courthouse silent and deserted, gazed longingly after the crowds hurrying back to Richmond. His new cell is clean, and there is a fresh cot, and a blanket is stretched on the floor. Otherwise he shares the common lot. At the last moment he naively asked the court if he might occasionally go onto the country roads with a bicycle, presuming that Sheriff Gill, a grizzled Civil War veteran, was sitting beside him. The court thought not.

**Crowd Smaller Than Usual.**  
Interest in the dreary minutes of jury-making had gone, and the attendance was small. Witnesses were not to appear until this morning, and the before seen its all of Henry Beattie, dogging his footsteps wherever he turned. There was nothing to bring it forth again, and it went back to the place. Even at that, however, the courtroom was more than half filled when the ancient bell rang, and completely blocked before an hour had passed. It was on the lawn, where hundreds had lounged Monday, that the difference was strikingly noticeable.

First of the chief actors to arrive were the Commonwealth lawyers, and a few moments later a big car emerged from a dust cloud and deposited the prisoner at the courtyard gate. The fifteen-mile spin through the morning air had evidently cheered him not a little. Two incidents marked the trip. As he was leaving the Henrico prison he suddenly came face to face with his cousin, Paul, his principal accuser. Turning his back deliberately, Henry went his way with no word of greeting. At a railway crossing on the road to Chesterfield, the big automobile jerked up suddenly, just in time to escape annihilation by a flying train. This crisis he met as he is meeting the other—with a careless word.

**Everybody More Cheerful.**  
On the court green the prisoner was still an object of keen interest to those gathered around, but he spent little time there yesterday, going quickly into the building, and leaving it only when necessary. Camera fiends still besieged him, and he gently acquiesced until that last hour at the prison door. In one picture his father stands beside him, with his hand resting confidently and protectively on his boy's shoulder. It speaks the spirit of the whole family circle.

In marked contrast to the strained silences of the day before came cheerful good humor bringing himself seemed less dejected and worn than heretofore, and both he and Douglas, his other son, were more than once the centers of chatting and smiling groups. Even counsel for the defense essayed a joke now and then, drawing a chuck from the courtroom. The

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